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Problems faced by the farmers with regards to their land ownership and revenue in Girwa Panchyat Samiti of Udaipur district (Rajasthan)

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Abstract

Land is important natural resource, which supports evolution and development of all types of lives on land. Land plays the key important role in the determination of man's economic and cultural progress. The present study was conducted in Udaipur district of Rajasthan. Udaipur district consists of total seventeen panchayat samities out of which Girwa was selected purposively, ten revenue villages were selected based on highest population and total 150 respondents were selected from every village through proportionate random sampling. It was found Revealed that "Faulty documentation" (81.60 MPS) was perceived as the problem with high intensity by the respondents indicated by first rank assigned to it. The least problems were 'Approach road to the field' with 48.00 MPS followed by 'Tax repayment' with 42.53 MPS which were perceived as the least affecting problems by the respondents.

Keywords: land, ownership, revenue

Introduction

Agriculture, the backbone of Indian economy, contributes to the overall economic growth of the country and determines the standard of life for more than 70 per cent of the Indian population. Agriculture contributes only about 14 per cent to the overall GDP but its impact is felt in the manufacturing sector as well as the services sector as the rural population has become a significant consumer of goods and services in the last couple of decades.

Land is important natural resource, which supports evolution and development of all types of lives on land. Land plays the key important role in the determination of man's economic and cultural progress. All agricultural, animal and forestry production depend on the quality of land. It meets the demand of food, energy and other needs of livelihood. Thus, land is valuable input in agriculture. In our country the land ownership is the major problem at present time. Hardly studies related to land ownership and revenue have been conducted in past. Therefore with backdrop, the present investigation was carried out with the specific objectives viz;

- (i) To see the level of severity of land ownership and revenue problems among the farmers.
- (ii) To prioritize the problems faced by the farmers.

Methodology

The present study was conducted in Udaipur district of Rajasthan. Udaipur district consists of total seventeen panchayat samiti out of which Girwa was selected purposively, ten revenue villages were selected on basis of highest population and, total 150 respondents were selected from every village through proportionate random sampling. To find out the problems faced by the farmers with regards to their land ownership and revenue, a suitable interview schedule was developed particularly for the present study. The schedule consisted of 11 items pertaining to the problems faced by the farmers. The responses obtained from respondents were recorded on five point continuum scale viz., extremely severe, quit severe, severe, somewhat severe and not severe, which were assigned scores 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1 respectively. Total score obtained by each of the respondent as well as for each statement was calculated. The respondents then were divided into three categories (low level, moderate level and high level of severity of problems) on the basis of arbitrary method. Percentage of respondents in each category was also calculated. Further, per cent level of problems faced by the farmers with regards to their land ownership and revenue for each statement was too calculated.

Results and Discussion

To get an over view of the problems of land ownership and revenue, the farmers were grouped into viz. low (16-24.33) medium (24.34-32.66) and high category (32.67-41) of severity.

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The data in Table 1 revealed that 115 respondents were observed in high group (76.62 per cent), whereas, 18 respondents (12.00 per cent) were under medium group following 17 respondents (11.33 per cent) in low group of severity and presented diagrammatically (fig. 1). It means that there were observed as many as 133 (88.67 Per cent) farmers in the study setting who reported medium to high level of problems related to land ownership and revenue. Only 17 (11.33 Per cent) respondents said that they faced problems of the context with low severity. These findings are in contradiction with the findings of Tsue *et al.* (2014) [2] who stated that mostly the Land ownership was attributed to be of family inheritance or family owned land ownership. Such results may be due to the reason that generally the land might be in the norms of their fore fathers and yet the land has not been distributed among their ancestors for generation that causes family disputes. Further there are many problems of the farmers related to payments of individual resources.

Table 1: Categorization of respondent on their level of severity of problems faced in land ownership and revenue

			n=150
Category	Range of score	f	Per cent
Low	16-24.33	17	11.33
Medium	24.34-32.66	18	12.00
High	32.67-41	115	76.67
TOTAL		150	100.00

f=Frequency, n=Total number of respondents

Aspects wise prioritization of problems related to land ownership and revenue

The problems of farmers with regards to land ownership and revenue have been analyzed considering eleven major aspects. The problems perceived by the respondents are given in Table 2. Table revealed that "Faulty documentation" (81.60 MPS) was perceived as the problem with highest intensity by the respondents indicated by first rank assigned to it. It was followed by 'Transfer of ancestral property' (80.53 MPS), 'Under utilization of land resources' (67.60 MPS) 'Land value fluctuations' (65.60MPS), 'Rate of loan' (64.40 MPS), 'Improper surveying of land' (60.53MPS), 'Dispute with neighbors' (58.40 MPS), 'Rules and regulations acts as constraint' (58.00 MPS), 'Cost of land' (55.33 MPS), with II, III, IV, V, VI, VII VIII and IX ranks assigned in descending order of problem realized by the respondents, respectively. The least problems were problems 'Approach road to the field' with 48.00 MPS followed 'Tax repayment' with 42.53 MPS were perceived as the least affecting problems by the respondents. The present results are somewhat similar with that of Subramanian R. and Shivananjappa S. (2017) [1].

Table 2: Aspect wise prioritization of problems related to land ownership and revenue

			n=150
S. No.	Item	MPS	Rank
1	Tax repayment	42.53	XI
2	Rate of loan	64.40	V
3	Dispute with neighbors	58.40	VII
4	Under utilization of land resources	67.60	III
5	Rules and regulations acts as constraint	58.00	VIII
6	Land value fluctuations	65.60	IV
7	Improper surveying of land	60.53	VI
8	Faulty in documentation	81.60	I
9	Transfer of ancestral property	80.53	II
10	Approach road to field	48.00	X
11	Cost of land	55.33	IX

MPS=Mean per cent score, n=Total number of respondent

Conclusion

It is concluded that faulty documentation, transfer of ancestral property, under utilization of land resources and land value fluctuation were the serious problems of farmer connected to land ownership and revenue. Approach road, cost of land and tax repayment were not the major severe problems relating to land.

Suggestions and recommendations are hereby made that revenue Department Government of Rajasthan, along with the local panchayat must allow for regulation of clear entitlement with full proof individual farmer record that may address the land ownership and revenue. Involvement of local panchayat sarpanch and gram sehayak is crucial in solving the long pending issues of ownership and revenue.

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